

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6—Fair to night and Thursday; heavy frost. Thursday, cold weather, light N wind. Northern California, fair to cold and Thursday, killing frosts. Thursday morning in interior, fresh N wind.

Oakland Tribune.

VOL. LIV

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 6, 1901

NO. 29

SCORES DIE IN FLAMES

Russian Oil Magazine Burns With Great Loss of Life.

Twenty Bodies Found and Hundreds of People Ruined.

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire. BAKU, Russia, Feb. 6—A fire broke out yesterday in the magazines of the Captain and Black Sea Company, which contained six million pounds of petroleum. The conflagration resulted in great loss of life and widespread damage.

The flames spread to other depots, having a capacity of 12,000,000 pounds of naphtha, which poured out like a stream of lava, inundating and setting fire to the dwellings of the workmen, which were totally destroyed.

Many persons perished. Twenty charred bodies have been found and upwards of fifty people are terribly burned. Four hundred families lost everything they possessed.

The magazines are still burning and neighboring reservoirs are in great danger. A general panic prevails.

Eight oil tanks belonging to the Mikell, Ruski and Capstan Companies caught fire February 3d.

SWEDEN'S QUEEN ILL.

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire. STOCKHOLM, Feb. 6—Queen Sophia has been confined to her bed for some time, owing to a swelling of her throat, complicated by influenza and considerable fever. Her Majesty's throat is much inflamed and she shows evident signs of increasing weakness.

ROYAL WEDDING AT HAND.

Holland's Queen Will Marry Duke Henry Tomorrow.

Workmen Pay Honor to the Approaching Marriage.

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire. THE HAGUE, Feb. 6—Fifty workmen with bands of music marched past the palace this afternoon in honor of the approaching marriage of Queen Wilhelmina. The Queen and her future husband, Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, remain on the balcony, in spite of the severe cold. They were both acclaimed. Enormous crowds welcomed the young couple and the Queen mother during the afternoon drive. This evening there will be a service at the palace.

The program for tomorrow is as follows:

At 11 A. M. the Minister of Justice and the witness of the marriage will assemble.

At 12 A. M. the civil marriage will occur in the presence of the nearest relatives.

After the royal party will proceed to the church in procession. After religious services the royal party will return in procession to the palace, where Queen Wilhelmina will hold court and receive the congratulations of others than the royal family and representatives of the royal families.

At 12 P. M. there will be a great luncheon and at 4 P. M. the couple will depart on their honeymoon.

DASTARDLY ACT.

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire. TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 6—Burglars bound and gagged the postmastery at Rose Ford, a suburb of Toledo, early today and robbed the office of \$150 in stamps and \$5 in coin.

The postmastery at first refused to divulge the hiding place of the valuable, and hidebound masters were apparently taken aback and she was struck over the head and brutally kicked in the side. At noon today she became unconscious and may die.

SCHMIDT SECURES PLACE.

President Names Him for Postmaster of Berkeley.

Will Take Office as Soon as Bond Is Approved.

Judge Hall rendered an opinion this morning sustaining the demurser of John Worthington to City Auditor Breed's answer to his suit for a writ of mandate. The point involved in the suit is the validity of the eight-hour law.

The Judge in his opinion virtually decides that the law is unconstitutional and void. The opinion in part follows:

"This is an action brought by John Worthington against the Auditor and Treasurer of the city of Oakland to compel the auditor to draw his warrant on the Treasurer in favor of plaintiff for the sum of \$3,799.63, being the amount of his claim against the city under a contract for the replanning of the city wharf, and also to compel the payment of said warrant by the Treasurer when drawn."

After quoting the law in question, Judge Hall continues:

"Conclusively stated the act makes it unlawful for any contractor doing work for the State, or any political subdivision thereof, to permit any workman to labor on such work more than eight hours in any one calendar day and imposes on the contractor a penalty for a violation thereof of a forfeiture of \$10 per day for each violation and makes the offense a misdemeanor punishable by a fine and imprisonment as well."

"Similar statutes have been before the courts of States other than California for consideration, and by the courts of such states held to be valid and in no way impairing the constitutional rights of persons. The reasoning upon which these laws were upheld by the courts was very clearly, forcibly and correctly stated by counsel for the defendants upon the argument before me of this demurser."

"Substantially the reason are that such laws simply embody conditions upon which work may be done for the State or its political subdivisions or agencies, and do not restrict any man's right to labor as he may see fit; that the State may as well insist that in work done for the State eight hours' labor only shall be received from each laborer, as that material or workmanship of a certain quality only shall be accepted."

"For my part I am unable to detect any law in the reasoning of the New York and Kansas courts. I can see no valid reason why, if the State deems that better work will be done by men working not more than eight hours each day, or that a wise public policy requires that it distribute the work to be done among a greater number of men, it may not effect these objects by requiring it as a condition in all contracts that no man be allowed to work more than eight hours each day. But unfortunately for the contention of the counsel for the defendant, the Supreme Court of this State, as was very frankly admitted, has taken a contrary view of an ordinance of the city of Los Angeles in no wise distinguishable in principle from the law under consideration."

The decision in the Los Angeles case is then quoted by Judge Hall:

Judge Hall says: "The same reasons that render an ordinance of a city void as infringing upon the rights guaranteed by the Constitution would render a law of the State void. As a rule prior to 1880 I am obliged to follow the law as expounded by the Supreme Court of this State, for which reason I am constrained to hold the act under consideration invalid and void. Therefore the demurser of defendant's answer must be sustained."

EIGHT HOUR LAW INVALID.

Judge Hall Decides the Case Against the City.

Is Compelled to Follow Supreme Court Decision.

Gee Nom, the Chinese whose ribs were broken by Sergeant of Police McKinley some time ago, and who sued McKinley for damages as a consequence, in the Superior Court, drove McKinley and Officer Pardee out of his place of business on Seventh street near Broadway this afternoon at the point of a revolver.

This, however, was not done until after McKinley had forced his way into Gee Nom's place by bursting open the front door, demanding of him \$25 and striking the Chinese several times on the face because the money was not paid.

After Gee Nom had been knocked to the floor, he arose and started to go into another room to get his pistol.

McKinley interfered and struck the Chinaman to the floor again.

The Chinese secured his weapon, however, and just as McKinley was about to strike him a third time he fired a shot and McKinley fled from the store, accompanied by Officer Pardee.

McKinley and Pardee ran into Ca-

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF POLICE OFFICER M'KINLEY.

Chinese Fires at the Policeman While the Latter Is Making a Demand for Money—Charge of Blackmail—Officer Pardee Is Present.

who heard the story of the assault expressed themselves in no uncertain way as regards the officer's conduct.

CAPTAIN WILSON'S STORY.

The affair caused a great deal of excitement and the street remained blocked for fifteen minutes with a throng of people, for whom the threatened tragedy furnished food for gossip.

Captain Wilson was spoken to about the affair and said:

"I have just heard of the matter through Officer Lynch. I was told that McKinley had demanded the money as costs of court. I am going down to investigate it."

The story told by the Chinese friend is that Pardee held Gee Nom while McKinley punched him.

CHIEF OF POLICE.

Chief of Police Hodgkins said that he had just heard of the case and that he was anxious to know if there were any witnesses to the assault. He had instructed Captain Wilson to inquire into the matter and report to him as soon as possible.

POLICE ON THE GRILL.

Slave Girls and Gambling in San Francisco.

Committee Is Getting at Some Interesting Facts.

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6—The second day of the legislative police investigation opened this morning with Chief Sullivan on the witness stand, but it cannot be said that anything startling was probed out.

Chairman Knowland and Webber of Napa occupied the center of the stage in the parts of chief examiners.

"Do you," asked Knowland, "know that Major Phelan knows what uses Frank Sullivan puts his houses to?"

"I do not."

"Do you know that Mr. Sullivan knows?"

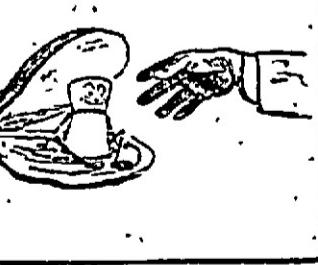
"I do not."

"Do you think he would stop it if he knew it?"

"I can't say."

TO STOP FIGHT.

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire. COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 6—The State Emergency Committee has authorized Governor Nash to spend \$50,000 if necessary to stop the Cincinnati fight.



The Pearl

is a gem of great value. YOUR eyesight is more valuable to you than all gems. LAUFER'S perfect fitting glasses restore the eyes, relieves the strain and preserves the sight.

Advice and examination free.

F. W. LAUFER,
Scientific Optician
1001 Washington St., Cor. 10th.
In Wissler's Drug Store.

\$8500

**ONE OF THE FINEST HOMES
IN OAKLAND**

On west side Filbert street near 10th. Lot 75x15; house of 9 rooms; finished attic and basement; all modern improvements; elegant grounds.

WILLIAM J. DINGEE
903 BROADWAY, OAKLAND

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire. TOPERA, Kas., Feb. 6—Mrs. Nation, the woman who is leading the women's crusade, surprised this morning. They will not be caught napping again, and there were guards at the various places before daylight, but Mrs. Nation and her band of determined women did not appear.

Chief Stahl made a round of the places last evening warning the keepers of the joints to close, and Sheriff Cook did the same. While they made a pretense of closing, there was a way to go in most places.

There was a meeting of the Congregational Church of the "Home Defenders" but the greatest secrecy was observed.

AN EASTERN CRUSADE

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 6—Planning posters announcing that "Mrs. Carrie Nation, the bravest woman in America, now leading the most wonderful crusade ever waged against the rum traffic, is on her way to Chicago, accompanied by a band of her uncomplaining warriors, and will speak at the Academy of Music in Kansas City on Friday evening, February 8th," have been posted around town.

Just what tactics Mrs. Nation will pursue in Kansas City and Chicago is not made clear, but as she has previously threatened to attack a saloon wherever she finds it, a trail of destruction will follow her trip north. Chief of Police Hayes says he will promptly arrest Mrs. Nation if she attempts to put her Kansas methods into practice in Kansas City.

Preparations for the crusader's coming have been made by the Prohibition Club of Kansas City, which has endorsed Mrs. Nation's methods and promises her active support in her crusade outside of Kansas.

A. C. Standish of Pittsburgh, Pa., a labor leader of Pittsburgh, Pa., is acting as Mrs. Nation's advance agent and says the proceeds of the lectures will be used in the cause.

Eastern Weather.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6—Temperatures at 7 A. M.: New York, 15; Boston, 12; Philadelphia, 20; Washington, 11; Chicago, zero; Minneapolis, 14; St. Louis,

Miss Edna Cahill, daughter of Patrick Cahill, died at the residence of her parents, 1012 Fifty-sixth street, Golden Gate, last night, as the result of an attack of appendicitis.

The deceased was 20 years of age and was very well known in this city. She was one of the brightest pupils at Blaik Seminary when she attended that institution; and to her intellectual attainments she added a sweetness and amiability of disposition and a proficiency in Delsarte study which made her welcome in public as well as in private.

At the time of her death Miss Cahill was in charge of a dancing class at Golden Gate which was patronized by the fashionable set of that locality.

The funeral will take place next Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock from her parents' home.

Did you ever issue an order to any of your men to rescue any so-called "slave girls?"

"I don't think any order of that kind was issued during my administration, because it was not known to me that any such slavery existed. If any request was made to me for an order

to issue an order to rescue any so-called "slave girls?"

"I don't think any order of that kind was issued during my administration, because it was not known to me that any such slavery existed. If any request was made to me for an order

to issue an order to rescue any so-called "slave girls?"

"I don't think any order of that kind was issued during my administration, because it was not known to me that any such slavery existed. If any request was made to me for an order

to issue an order to rescue any so-called "slave girls?"

"I don't think any order of that kind was issued during my administration, because it was not known to me that any such slavery existed. If any request was made to me for an order

to issue an order to rescue any so-called "slave girls?"

"I don't think any order of that kind was issued during my administration, because it was not known to me that any such slavery existed. If any request was made to me for an order

to issue an order to rescue any so-called "slave girls?"

"I don't think any order of that kind was issued during my administration, because it was not known to me that any such slavery existed. If any request was made to me for an order

to issue an order to rescue any so-called "slave girls?"

"I don't think any order of that kind was issued during my administration, because it was not known to me that any such slavery existed. If any request was made to me for an order

to issue an order to rescue any so-called "slave girls?"

"I don't think any order of that kind was issued during my administration, because it was not known to me that any such slavery existed. If any request was made to me for an order

to issue an order to rescue any so-called "slave girls?"

"I don't think any order of that kind was issued during my administration, because it was not known to me that any such slavery existed. If any request was made to me for an order

to issue an order to rescue any so-called "slave girls?"

"I don't think any order of that kind was issued during my administration, because it was not known to me that any such slavery existed. If any request was made to me for an order

to issue an order to rescue any so-called "slave girls?"

"I don't think any order of that kind was issued during my administration, because it was not known to me that any such slavery existed. If any request was made to me for an order

to issue an order to rescue any so-called "slave girls?"

"I don't think any order of that kind was issued during my administration, because it was not known to me that any such slavery existed. If any request was made to me for an order

to issue an order to rescue any so-called "slave girls?"

"I don't think any order of that kind was issued during my administration, because it was not known to me that any such slavery existed. If any request was made to me for an order

to issue an order to rescue any so-called "slave girls?"

EXPERT HENNY POOR WITNESS.

Cornered By M'Cutcheon on Many Important Points.

D. C. Henny, the wood pipe expert who is giving testimony for the city in the water suit, was forced into a very embarrassing position yesterday by the water company's attorneys. They produced a paper read by him before the American Society of Civil Engineers, in 1897, in which he took directly opposite grounds in regard to the valuation of water plants to what he has taken on the stand in this case. When confronted with this flat contradiction he was guilty of the absurdity of trying to reconcile the conflicting statements, with the natural result that he only excited contempt and ridicule.

But he was placed in a worse position by his contention that virtually water delivered through a pipe one-fourth worn out is only worth three-fourths as much as water delivered through a new pipe. He is consulting engineer of the West Los Angeles water works, and McCutcheon forced him to the expedient of either denying his theory or applying it to the plant of his employers. Under the lawyer's remorseless pressure he said he would advise the Council that for rate fixing purposes the value of his plant was the cost of reproduction less depreciation.

"But suppose the rates in the past were wholly insufficient to provide for the depreciation?" asked McCutcheon.

Henny shuffled and tried to dodge, but finally said that it would make no difference in the value what the owners of the plant had received in the past. In answer to further questioning he said in a condemnation suit he would recommend the city taking over the plant at the cost of reproduction less depreciation, even though the rates had never paid more than a low rate of interest on the investment. He said depreciation was neither an operating expense nor an item of general expense in the business of conducting a water plant.

"What is it?" asked McCutcheon.

"It is a loss," he replied.

"Is it not inevitable in conducting a water plant?"

"Yes."

"Then it is—inevitable loss, is it not?"

"Yes; it is a loss that is inevitable." Thus in support of the theory he applied in his article he endeavored to prove to say that depreciation was an inevitable loss to the investor in a water plant if the Council did not see fit to provide for it in the rates. He supplemented this remarkable theory by the statement that the value of a plant was the average price of the materials in its component parts. When asked if he considered this just or fair, he replied that was a matter of equity which he did not consider himself qualified to decide. He separated himself into two entities—one an engineer and the other an ordinary man. As an engineer he said the value was cost of reproduction less depreciation; as a man he said the value for rate fixing purposes was a question of law and equity. He could not be induced to state what he would consider fair in all concerned, but shuffled, evaded and argued to give color to his somewhat unconvincing statement that the Council was invested with the virtual power of confiscating capital invested in water plants in fixing water rates. His whole testimony, or rather argument, was a plea to justify the consumers in taking all they could get and giving the owners as little as possible in return for it.

"It would be interesting to hear what you would say if your own company were placed in the position that he seeks to place the Contra Costa Company in this case."

MORE TROUBLE FOR HENNY.

This morning "Expert" Henny had another bad half hour over the paper he is laboring under. The American Society of Civil Engineers. In that article he advocated the annual payment of a certain sum into "a fund for renewals."

"Do you mean by net revenue, the amount that is left over after paying operating expenses, repairs, taxes and paying a sum into this fund for renewals?"

"Yes."

"Then there is no net revenue until the fund for renewals has been provided for?"

"I don't recall that as an engineering question; it is a question of equity."

"Does not this article deal with the valuation of water plants?"

"It is not an article, but a discussion of a paper written by Mr. Klerck."

"You contributed it over your own signature, did you not?"

"Yes."

"It represents your views, does it not?"

"Yes."

"Assuming that a water works company is entitled to a net profit at the rate of 6 per cent, and you say a water works is entitled to a return of 6 per cent for a certain period in one of your calculations, and it only makes 6 per cent above its operating expenses, what is its net revenue?"

"That question assumes something I have not said."

"Assuming that 6 per cent is the lowest rate of interest and the company received only 6 per cent above operating expenses, what is its net profit?"

"I do not think that is a question for an expert engineer to answer."

"Answer it in any capacity you choose."

"I should say the net profit in the

value?"

"No."

AN EXTRAORDINARY CONCLUSION.

"You estimate the annual depreciation at 2% per cent, and the estimate 6 per cent as a fair rate of interest on the valuation; at that rate the whole investment would be written off the books at the end of forty years?"

"Yes."

"Taking that method of fixing value, 5 per cent on the valuation would be an average of 2% per cent on the original investment for forty years?"

"Yes."

"Then if the rates did not provide for depreciation, at the end of forty years the investor would have received his money in interest, while the investment itself would be total loss."

"That would be the logical conclusion."

"If you were it Councilman, would you not think it duty to provide for the depreciation in fixing rates?"

"I would try to be fair to the company."

"Leave the article aside and tell me what you consider the net profit to be."

"What do you mean by profit?"

"Mr. McCutcheon, I want to know what you mean by net profit in your question."

"I mean profit as it is generally understood in matters of business."

Still the witness quibbled and evaded. Finally he wanted to know if profit included or excluded interest.

"Leave out interest entirely. Suppose that the entire revenue yields a return of 6 per cent above operating expenses without making any provision for depreciation, renewals, sinking fund, maintenance of plant, or whatever you choose to call it, what is the net profit?"

"Six per cent less depreciation."

"Less 2 per cent per annum?"

"Whatever the amount of depreciation is."

"You have placed the annual depreciation at 2 per cent yourself. Deducting that, the profit would be 4 per cent?"

"Yes."

HOW HE FIGURED INTEREST.

"Assuming the annual depreciation averaging 2 per cent, and I understand you have treated it as such, the entire plant would be wiped out in fifty years, would it not?"

"Some parts of it would be worn out long before and some parts would last long after fifty years."

"But the average life of the plant is fifty years, is it not?"

"Yes."

"According to your tabulated statement this company did not receive interest on the investment for the first seven years of its existence?"

"After the second year it made something above operating expense."

"But it did not receive interest on the investment, did it?"

"No."

"Now, we will call the original investment 100 per cent and illustrate thus:

Value.

100 per cent first year 0

99 per cent second year 0

98 per cent third year 0

97 per cent fourth year 0

96 per cent fifth year 0

95 per cent sixth year 0

94 per cent seventh year 0

93 per cent eighth year 0

This leaves forty-three years in the life of the plant on which profit may be returned. Assuming that the rates will yield an annual interest of 6 per cent on the current valuation less depreciation, that would be an average of 3 per cent on the 56 per cent valuation at which period the plant began to pay; at the end of the forty-three years that remained of the life of the plant the original investment would be wiped out and the investors have received a total of 116 per cent on their investment after conducting a business for fifty years?"

"That is not this case."

"Is not that calculation correct?"

"Yes."

"Is not that the logical result of your method of valuation?"

"You are wrong in your rate of depreciation."

"Have you not assumed it as 2 per cent?"

"I have estimated it as more than that."

"Would not that make the return smaller?"

"Yes, but there will probably be additions to the plant."

"Leave out the additions; they do not affect the original investment, do they?"

"Parts of the plant will wear out and have to be replaced."

"If the rates do not provide for renewals the investors will have to go down into their pockets and pay for them; do you believe they should be compelled to do that?"

"I don't know where the money would come from."

"You don't care, do you?"

"No."

RATHER HARD FOR CAPITAL.

"In your calculation you have assumed that 5 per cent is a fair rate of interest on the valuation of a water plant; would not the effect of your valuation, if renewals were not provided for in the rates, be to wipe out the entire investment at the end of forty years?"

The witness faced and dodged, and having broken in with steering and irrelevant remarks, but when compelled to answer Henny said yes.

"Is such a method of valuation, in view of such results, a scintillant method?"

"I have not said what the Council does do."

"It depends then upon the Council, does it?"

"Yes."

"The Council may give whatever return it sees fit, but the value is the same?"

"Yes."

"It might give less than 5 per cent?"

"It might give less and it might give more."

"But the return does not affect the

value!"

AN EXTRAORDINARY CONCLUSION.

"You estimate the annual depreciation at 2% per cent, and the estimate 6 per cent as a fair rate of interest on the valuation; at that rate the whole investment would be written off the books at the end of forty years?"

"Yes."

"Taking that method of fixing value, 5 per cent on the valuation would be an average of 2% per cent on the original investment for forty years?"

"Yes."

"Then if the rates did not provide for depreciation, at the end of forty years the investor would have received his money in interest, while the investment itself would be total loss."

"That would be the logical conclusion."

"If you were it Councilman, would you not think it duty to provide for the depreciation in fixing rates?"

"I would try to be fair to the company."

"Leave the article aside and tell me what you consider the net profit to be."

"What do you mean by profit?"

"Mr. McCutcheon, I want to know what you mean by net profit in your question."

"I mean profit as it is generally understood in matters of business."

Still the witness quibbled and evaded. Finally he wanted to know if profit included or excluded interest.

"Leave out interest entirely. Suppose that the entire revenue yields a return of 6 per cent above operating expenses, what is the net profit?"

"Six per cent less depreciation."

"Less 2 per cent per annum?"

"Whatever the amount of depreciation is."

"You have placed the annual depreciation at 2 per cent yourself. Deducting that, the profit would be 4 per cent?"

"Yes."

WHAT THE PARTS WERE WRITTEN IN.

"er and what parts were written in some other capacity?"

"That is only asked to make game of the witness," exclaimed Henny.

"At every point we are confronted with the assertion of the witness that this or that part of the article was written not as an engineer but as an individual or some other capacity," said A. D. Moore.

"Now, we are entitled to know what parts of this article were written as an engineer and what parts were not. It is not proper that we should have this explanation or whatever you choose to call it, every time the views expressed in the article are shown to be in conflict with the witness' testimony."

"That is a plain affirmation that the counsel does not believe the witness is candid," said Henny.

"If you were it Councilman, would you not think it duty to provide for the depreciation in fixing rates?"

"I would try to be fair to the company."

"Leave the article aside and tell me what you consider the net profit to be."

"What do you mean by profit?"

"Mr. McCutcheon, I want to know what you mean by net profit in your question."

"I mean profit as it is generally understood in matters of business."

Still the witness quibbled and evaded. Finally he wanted to know if profit included or excluded interest.

"Leave out interest entirely. Suppose that the entire revenue yields a return of 6 per cent above operating expenses, what is the net profit?"

"Six per cent less depreciation."

"Less 2 per cent per annum?"

"Whatever the amount of depreciation is."

"You have placed the annual depreciation at 2 per cent yourself. Deducting that, the profit would be 4 per cent?"

"Yes."

WHAT THE PARTS WERE WRITTEN IN.

"er and what parts were written in some other capacity?"

"That is only asked to make game of the witness," exclaimed Henny.

"At every point we are confronted with the assertion of the witness that this or that part of the article was written not as an engineer but as an individual or some other capacity," said A. D. Moore.

"Now, we are entitled to know what parts of this article were written as an engineer and what parts were not. It

STATE PRINTER IS AFTER THE TEXT BOOKS.

Wants an Appropriation
of \$20,000 From
Legislature.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 6.—State Printer Johnson is contemplating the introduction of a bill in the Legislature making an appropriation to provide for him assistance in the examination of school text-books. It is said that the amount of the appropriation that Mr. Johnson will ask for will be \$20,000, though inasmuch as he has not presented the measure as yet that is a matter concerning which it does not seem possible that there should be any certainty.

The fact that it is expected that he will introduce such a measure has considerably disturbed many educators who are in attendance upon the Legislature, or are a part of the educational system of California. That the State Board of Education does not approve of this plan on the part of the State Printer is shown from the following communication addressed to the Senate and Assembly, copies of which document were yesterday received by the Educational Committee:

"Gentlemen: It is the sense of the State Board of Education on the question of State school text-books. First—that provision should be made for procuring the best books obtainable. Second—that provision be made for special expert examination in the case of each book adopted. Third—that provision be made for giving such clerical assistance as may be needed in this matter, the clerk so appointed to be selected by the State Board and placed under the direction of its secretary. Fourth—that full control of the educational side of this matter remain in the hands of the State Board of Education. Fifth—that the State Board be empowered to enter into contracts for securing the use of copyrighted text-books." THOMAS J. KIRK, "Secretary."

It will be observed from the above that the plan of the State Board of Education does not involve anything like \$20,000, and that it also precludes the suggestion of taking the matter of the text-books out of the hands of the Board and giving it into the hands of the State Printer. In this business President Benjamin Ide Wheeler has been an active adviser of the State Board, and he has declared himself opposed to the appointment of a commission such as Mr. Johnson's bill would probably provide for. Mr. Wheeler is said to be scandalized and would, if the text-book question be still left to the State Board of Education, suggest a plan by which it could be handled without risk of that sort.

A one-side debate took place in the Senate yesterday afternoon when the bill to appropriate \$20,000 for polytechnic school at San Luis Obispo came up on third reading. Delphay opposed it on the ground that the money could be better spent on the State University, and Sherridge inclined to the belief that the educational field was running away with the people and the Legislature. But the two other Senators made frantic efforts in favor of the measure, and it was adopted by a vote of 33 to 3.

Geo. W. McNear's Deal.

An oil and mining company of which George W. McNear of this city is at the head has secured control of a tract of 31,750 acres of land near Santa Barbara and will develop it for oil and quickly. The company will build twenty-eight miles of wagon road to reach the property.

THE ROOT OF THE MATTER
He Cured Himself of Serious Stomach Trouble Down to First Principles.

A man of large affairs in one of our prominent Eastern cities by too close attention to business, too little exercise and too many club dinners, finally began to pay nature's tax, levied in the form of chronic stomach trouble, the failure of his digestion brought about a nervous irritability making it impossible to apply himself to his daily business and finally deranging the kidneys and heart.

In his own words he says: "I consulted one physician after another and each one seemed to understand my case, but all the same they each failed to bring about the return of my former digestion, appetite and vigor. For two years I went from pillar to post, from one sanitarium to another, I gave up smoking, I quit coffee, I cut down my meat, now my daily diet is two or three bacon, without any marked improvement."

"Friends had often advised me to try a well-known proprietary medicine, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and I had often perused the newspaper advertisements of the remedy, but never took any stock in advices, this medicine nor could believe a fifty-cent patent medicine could touch my case."

"To make a long story short, I finally bought a couple of packages of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and I had often perused the newspaper advertisements of the remedy, but never took any stock in advices, this medicine nor could believe a fifty-cent patent medicine could touch my case."

"I was surprised at the end of the first week to note a marked improvement in my appetite and general health and before the two packages were gone I was certain that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets was going to cure completely and they did not disappoint me. I can eat and sleep and enjoy my coffee and cigar and no one would suppose I had ever known the horrors of dyspepsia."

"Out of friendly curiosity I wrote to the proprietors of the remedy asking for information as to what the tablets contained and they replied that the principal ingredients were aspartic-pepsi-sin (gastro), malt, senna, gentian and other natural digestives, which described the tablets as cordials of the stomach."

The root of the matter is this, the digestive elements contained in Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest the food, give the overworked stomach a chance to recuperate and the nerves and whole system receive the nourishment which can only come from food stimulate and nerve tissue, thus giving real strength which gives a fictitious strength invariably followed by reaction. Every drop of blood, every nerve and tissue is manufactured from our daily food, and if you can insure its prompt action and complete digestion by the regular use of so good and wholesome a remedy, of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, you will have no need of nerve tonics and sanitarians."

Although Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets have been in the market only a few years, yet probably every druggist in the United States, Canada and Great Britain now sells them and consider them the most popular and successful of any preparation for stomach troubles."

GASKILL TELLS WHERE MONEY WAS EXPENDED

Tells the Committee
About Expenses of
Commission.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 6.—Some further testimony was taken by the Committee on Commissions yesterday afternoon in continuing the investigation into the affairs of the Paris Commission. Commissioner Runyon and Secretary Gaskill were present in response to notice that they would be required to clear up some points that had arisen in the course of the examination of other witnesses.

Gaskill was called and asked to explain to the committee who made the accounts submitted by the Commission with the Constitution of the State by causing a board of fifteen freeholders to be elected by the qualified voters of the county at a general or special election, to prepare an act for the government of the county—in other words, a charter.

Treadwell asked about the item for a travelling commercial representative. He answered that the Commissioners had been advised of the necessity of such an attache.

Treadwell asked if the Commissioners submitted an itemized account of the travelling expenses and replied that no itemized statements had been made. In answer to other questions Gaskill explained that the \$2,500 set down as having been paid to the Federal Administration was paid to Commissioner-General Peck for a room in the administration building. He said that other States had paid \$5,000 for rooms in the building. Satisfactory explanations were made of a large number of extras of expense.

Treadwell asked why L. A. Emley had been paid \$3,000 francs for services in San Francisco and Gaskill replied that Emley had settled up business in San Francisco after Griswold had left for Paris.

"And how do you know to what uses that money was put?" "Have you record?"

"The vouchers are a complete record of that."

"Get me the voucher covering that item."

Gaskill found the voucher by the number on it and entered on the account. It proved to be an itemized statement of the expenditures and salaries and expenses of Emley at San Fransico.

Treadwell found an item for the expenses of a trip by Gaskill to London. Gaskill said he had gone to London for the purpose of receiving some oranges that had come in cold storage. It was necessary to put them in cold storage again soon after they arrived as possible.

Millick questioned the witness about the medals and asked if it were true that one-half of the exhibitors received medals, and if it was a fact that they received medals simply because the exhibits were there and not because of their excellence. Gaskill said he did not know much about that. He had told Emley to thoroughly post himself on the subject of medals.

"Did he to see a list of the awards, Have you such a list?"

"There is a list of the awards in our case of goods, and when it comes, you can see it."

"Who are on the pay-roll now?" asked Millick.

"Myself, \$300 a month; Emley, \$175; Koch, \$100, Miss Crofts, stenographer, \$10 a week."

The Commission asked for Emley. He had been unable to appear but was not present. Gaskill said that he had heard that Emley was sick at home in Oakland. Gaskill also notified the Committee that W. W. Poole would arrive from the city tomorrow morning.

He was asked if Morris could not be obtained. The witness answered that he was in the city and he knew of no reason why he should not come if wanted. He thought that he would come willingly if notified, and without difficulty if notified.

Commissioner Runyon was recalled and asked if he had kept a detailed account of his expenses. He answered that he had not kept any such account. But he was sure that the account, if he had one, would foot up a great deal more than he had received from the State's fund. He had not drawn \$5,000 for expenses as the other Commissioners had. There was \$1,100 still due him, and with the exception of the account of the Commission he had not drawn the full amount because he had some news from Paris in August. He had agreed to draw the money on that account, although he had devoted many months to the business of the State besides those spent in Paris.

Runyon produced a letter addressed to him by Commissioner General Ferdinand W. Peck highly censuring the California Commissioners for the work it had performed and saying that the State could not be congratulated upon the aid it had rendered in making the exhibit of this country a success. Another letter addressed to Secretary Gaskill and written in the same strain by the Commissioner General was read.

Runyon stated the Commission had been very careful of the appropriation, as it had tried to economize as much as possible with the money at hand. He felt sure that the Commissioners from other States would say that California had made a very creditable exhibit, the best that had been made by any State in the Union.

The last witness was Grove L. Johnson. Mr. Johnson was asked why he had introduced the resolution in the Assembly calling for an investigation of the Commission. He said that he had seen so many statements in the papers and heard so many persons talking about the matter in a way that showed that there was great distrust of the wisdom of the Commission's notes that he had considered an investigation desirable. He had thought that the people ought to be let know just what the true state of affairs was.

When asked if he had any information in relation to any of the statements he had read, he replied that he had not. Mr. Johnson was permitted to settle and the committee, after examining some of the accounts, adjourned.

Rev. Potter Speaks.

Rev. Dwight E. Potter was one of the speakers before the Occidental Board of Foreign Missions which met recently in San Francisco. The affair was a reception to Miss Grace Russell, Professor and Mrs. Ballou and Rev. and Mrs. V. F. Farish, returned missionaries.

WANTS COUNTIES TO GOVERN THEMSELVES

Sutro Is Working Hard
for a New
Law.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 6.—Oscar Sutro has been making a brave effort to secure the passage of the Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 10 proposed by him in the early stages of the session.

This amendment is intended to give any and all counties of the State the same privilege of self-government that San Francisco enjoys, and at the same time to obviate the necessity for passing a cumbersome county government bill, which work at every session of the Legislature occupies a great deal of time.

The amendment says that any county may frame an act for its government consistent with the Constitution of the State by causing a board of fifteen freeholders to be elected by the qualified voters of the county at a general or special election, to prepare an act for the government of the county—in other words, a charter.

Treadwell asked about the item for a travelling commercial representative.

He answered that the Commissioners had been advised of the necessity of such an attache.

Treadwell asked if the Commissioners submitted an itemized account of the travelling expenses and replied that no itemized statements had been made.

In answer to other questions Gaskill explained that the \$2,500 set down as having been paid to the Federal Administration was paid to Commissioner-General Peck for a room in the administration building. He said that other States had paid \$5,000 for rooms in the building. Satisfactory explanations were made of a large number of extras of expense.

Treadwell asked why L. A. Emley had been paid \$3,000 francs for services in San Francisco and Gaskill replied that Emley had settled up business in San Francisco after Griswold had left for Paris.

"And how do you know to what uses that money was put?" "Have you record?"

"The vouchers are a complete record of that."

"Get me the voucher covering that item."

Gaskill found the voucher by the number on it and entered on the account. It proved to be an itemized statement of the expenditures and salaries and expenses of Emley at San Fransico.

Treadwell found an item for the expenses of a trip by Gaskill to London. Gaskill said he had gone to London for the purpose of receiving some oranges that had come in cold storage.

It was necessary to put them in cold storage again soon after they arrived as possible.

Millick questioned the witness about the medals and asked if it were true that one-half of the exhibitors received medals, and if it was a fact that they received medals simply because the exhibits were there and not because of their excellence.

Gaskill said he did not know much about that. He had told Emley to thoroughly post himself on the subject of medals.

"Did he to see a list of the awards, Have you such a list?"

"There is a list of the awards in our case of goods, and when it comes, you can see it."

"Who are on the pay-roll now?" asked Millick.

"Myself, \$300 a month; Emley, \$175; Koch, \$100, Miss Crofts, stenographer, \$10 a week."

The Commission asked for Emley. He had been unable to appear but was not present. Gaskill said that he had heard that Emley was sick at home in Oakland. Gaskill also notified the Committee that W. W. Poole would arrive from the city tomorrow morning.

He was asked if Morris could not be obtained. The witness answered that he was in the city and he knew of no reason why he should not come if wanted. He thought that he would come willingly if notified, and without difficulty if notified.

Commissioner Runyon was recalled and asked if he had kept a detailed account of his expenses. He answered that he had not kept any such account. But he was sure that the account, if he had one, would foot up a great deal more than he had received from the State's fund. He had not drawn \$5,000 for expenses as the other Commissioners had. There was \$1,100 still due him, and with the exception of the account of the Commission he had not drawn the full amount because he had some news from Paris in August. He had agreed to draw the money on that account, although he had devoted many months to the business of the State besides those spent in Paris.

Runyon produced a letter addressed to him by Commissioner General Ferdinand W. Peck highly censuring the California Commissioners for the work it had performed and saying that the State could not be congratulated upon the aid it had rendered in making the exhibit of this country a success. Another letter addressed to Secretary Gaskill and written in the same strain by the Commissioner General was read.

Runyon stated the Commission had been very careful of the appropriation, as it had tried to economize as much as possible with the money at hand. He felt sure that the Commissioners from other States would say that California had made a very creditable exhibit, the best that had been made by any State in the Union.

The last witness was Grove L. Johnson. Mr. Johnson was asked why he had introduced the resolution in the Assembly calling for an investigation of the Commission. He said that he had seen so many statements in the papers and heard so many persons talking about the matter in a way that showed that there was great distrust of the wisdom of the Commission's notes that he had considered an investigation desirable. He had thought that the people ought to be let know just what the true state of affairs was.

When asked if he had any information in relation to any of the statements he had read, he replied that he had not. Mr. Johnson was permitted to settle and the committee, after examining some of the accounts, adjourned.

Rev. Potter Speaks.

Rev. Dwight E. Potter was one of the speakers before the Occidental Board of Foreign Missions which met recently in San Francisco. The affair was a reception to Miss Grace Russell, Professor and Mrs. Ballou and Rev. and Mrs. V. F. Farish, returned missionaries.

BILLS THAT INTEREST THE TAXPAYERS.

Insurance Matter Is
Discussed By the
Committee.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 6.—A delegation of prominent San Franciscans came up from the bay last night to enter a protest against the passage of what are known as the "plague bills" that have been introduced, as it is alleged, at the wish of Governor Gage. The delegation was composed of Hugh Craig and M. E. Breit of the Chamber of Commerce, F. W. Dohrmann and L. M. King of the Merchants' Association, George W. McNear Jr. of the Produce Exchange, W. H. Wheeler and Chas. E. Naylor of the Committee on Commerce, W. F. Marston and Geo. Plummer of the Ship Owners' Association, and A. C. Rudolph of the Board of Trade.

Millick protests that there is not the slightest occasion for any such joint, and after vainly endeavoring to induce the other members of the committee to refrain from grousing the State to the extent of a few hundred dollars, has declared in disgust that he will not go on the trip.

There has been no evidence that any of the State Commissions or Boards in the Southern part of California need investigating, and it is not so contended by the committee. The members, however, have worked pretty hard on the Paris Commission affair, and think they need a change of scene.

INSURANCE BILL.

The insurance bill introduced some time ago by Tyrrell of Nevada and requiring that insurance companies must pay the full amount named in the policy has come out of the committee on corporations in the Senate with a majority report that it did not pass. There is, though an accompanying minority report signed by O'Neal, Ashe, Welch and Nutt.

This result was brought about because the friends of the bill thought they saw an evident intention to delay matters and let the measure die where it was. At a meeting he held yesterday for somebody or other to come up from the city, whereupon the immediate cause of the bill was demanded and the rage of battle on the floor of the Senate was thrown down.

DAMAGERS.

The Judiciary Committee has sent in a majority report recommending that Assemblyman Schlesinger's bills in relation to damages for accidental deaths do not pass. One bill relates to adults and one to minors, and both change the present system so that damages may be allowed the plaintiff in a sum not less than \$2,000 nor greater than \$10,000. These are the bills which were suggested by the defeat of Judge Daingerfield for re-election to the Superior Court bench, which defeat is ascribed to the fact that he had instructed a jury that no more damages could be allowed for the loss of the life of a boy than would make up the difference between his earning capacity and the cost of his maintenance, all of which was sound law, but very unpopular. There is a minority report in favor of the bill which was introduced by Dr. Daingerfield for re-election to the Superior Court bench, which defeat is ascribed to the fact that he had instructed a jury that no more damages could be allowed for the loss of the life of a boy than would make up the difference between his earning capacity and the cost of his maintenance, all of which was sound law, but very unpopular. There is a minority report in favor of the bill which was introduced by Dr. Daingerfield for re-election to the Superior Court bench, which defeat is ascribed to the fact that he had instructed a jury that no more damages could be allowed for the loss of the life of a boy than would make up the difference between his earning capacity and the cost of his maintenance, all of which was sound law, but very unpopular. There is a minority report in favor of the bill which was introduced by Dr. Daingerfield for re-election to the Superior Court bench, which defeat is ascribed to the fact that he had instructed a jury that no more damages could be allowed for the loss of the life of a boy than would make up the difference between his earning capacity and the cost of his maintenance, all of which was sound law, but very unpopular. There is a minority report in favor of the bill which was introduced by Dr. Daingerfield for re-election to the Superior Court bench, which defeat is ascribed to the fact that he had instructed a jury that no more damages could be allowed for the loss of the life of a boy than would make up the difference between his earning capacity and the cost of his maintenance, all of which was sound law, but very unpopular. There is a minority report in favor of the bill which was introduced by Dr. Daingerfield for re-election to the Superior Court bench, which defeat is ascribed to the fact that he had instructed a jury that no more damages could be allowed for

Rooms Find Tenants *By Advertising*
ON THE
CLASSIFIED PAGE
Of The Tribune.

Articles Are Sold
Help is Secured

BANCHE OFFICES

Classified advertisements and subscriptions placed at any of the following branch offices will be promptly forwarded to THE TRIBUNE.

ALAMEDA.

L. A. FIELD'S Stationery Store, 1303 Park street.

VOLBERG'S Drug Store, 1301 Webster street.

MRS. BIGGS' News Stand, Bay Station.

R. J. SMITH'S News Stand, 220 Santa Clara avenue.

BERKELEY.

J. GIBSON'S Blue and Gold Restaurant, 212 Center street. Sample copy free with \$1.

NEEDHAM BROS. New P. O. Building, Shattuck Avenue.

MOHR'S News Stand, 220 Shattuck Avenue, Dwight way.

WEIL & LINDS' Drug Store, 224 Shattuck Avenue.

MURG'S Restaurant, 227 Telegraph Avenue.

WOLF'S Drug Store, 77 University Avenue, West Berkeley.

OAKLAND.

LAHN'S News Depot, corner Seventh and Lincoln streets.

WILKINSON'S Notion Store, P. O. Building, 712 Telegraph Avenue.

GARRETT & TAGGART'S Drug Store, junction of San Pablo Avenue and Fourth Street.

JACKSON'S PHARMACY, 1757 Seventh Street, San Oakland.

A. L. LECHER'S Drug and Stationery Store, 22-23 Seventh street.

VOICE & ROBERTSON'S Grocery, Thirteenth and Telegraph Avenue, corner of West Oakland.

WILLIAMS' Drug Store, 224 corner of Thirteenth and Fourteenth street, East Oakland.

L. J. WISLAWKI'S Pharmacy, San Pablo and Park avenues.

GENERAL NOTICES

FOR "Up-to-date Signs," see ALTENDORF, 32 San Pablo ave., cor. 2d and Seventeenth st., Tel. green 42.

ALAMEDA Window Cleaning Company room 16, 100 Broadway, Oakland, agents for the Rainbird, 100 Broadway, floors recapped, etc., services by week or month; phone 543 main. G. Figura b.

PERSONALS

I WILL NOT be responsible for any bill or debts contracted without a written order from me.

CHAS. R. HASWELL.

I WANT several more pupils for my evening class, to take a course in designing, cutting and finishing draperies; tailoring, mending, a specialty. Mrs. Cutten, Exchange 422, Thirteenth st., phone brown 571.

MADAME SODAN, world renowned card reader and palmist, room 12, Lester House, 621 1st st.; truth or no teller.

INVALID FURNITURE.

INVALID furniture and appliances, sale or rent. F. G. Cuban, 115 Van Ness ave., near Post st., San Francisco.

OIL.

2,500 SHAMPS of Occidental Oil Co. of West Virginia for sale cheap. Address its Thirty-eighth st., Oakland, Cal.

FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS.

FINE \$100 buried walnut upright piano sacrificed, or exchanged for horse and buggy or lot. Address box 42, Tribune.

PRIES' cow for sale, 117 Sixteenth street, between Shattuck and Grove. x

ESTABLISHED BAKERY and coffee parlor; reasonable price; or account of illness. H. Valencia st., San Francisco. x

FOR SALE-Bakers' pie oven; also large enough, 6 ft. 6 in. high, raised 1 ft. 6 in. to let. 51 Eleventh st., S. N. H. Schellhaas, furniture man, Eleventh st., cor. Franklin. x

FOR SALE—"French range" in good order. Also bakers' oven. See H. Schellhaas, furniture dealer, corner Eleventh and Franklin sts. x

BARGAIN—Bedroom set. 118 Market street. x

FOR SALE—Set of butchers' tools, with scales and meat chopper, almost new; cheap. Also a few thoroughly Black Minnows and Blue Leghorn chickens for sale at 117 East Fourteenth st., East Oakland. x

FOR SALE—Grocery and fruit store. Address box 50, Tribune office. x

FOR SALE—Store fixtures. Apply 116 Washington st. x

FOR SALE—Boarding house of twenty-eight rooms; sunny and central. Address 512 Tenth st. x

MONEY TO LOAN

\$ 5 5 5 5 TO LOAN—Bargains in real estate; houses rented. Removed to 67 Tenth st., D. F. McDonald & Co. x

LOANS to married people; no security required. New Era Loan and Trust Co., room 26, 100½ Broadway; hours 10 to 3. x

FROM \$100 upward. Du Ray Smith, Searcher of Records and N. P. 40th Street, 100½ Broadway; hours 10 to 3. x

FROM \$50 to \$100 to loan on furniture, pianos, diamonds, live stock, merchandise, real estate, etc. A. W. Berry, 21 Ninth st. x

PHYSICIANS' DIRECTORY

C. M. HAVILAND, M. D.—Specialist; cataract, humor, etc., removal, with the use of a knife and without pain. S. E. cor. 12th and Washington sts.

DR. J. K. CRAWFORD, late senior professor Linnemann Medical College, Chicago, has removed to corner Twelfth and Filbert sts; telephone Elm 451.

ADAMS, DR. F. L., office Central Bank buildings, 14th and Broadway; hours, 10 to 11 A. M., 4 to 5 p. m.; tele. Grove 351; residence, 1120 Telegraph ave.; tel. red 254.

D. D. CROWLEY, 212-214 Central Bank building; office hours, 2 to 3:30 and 7 to 8 p. m.

DR. H. E. MULLER, physician and surgeon; office, 1155 Broadway; rooms 20-21; 2 to 3:30 P. M.; 7:30 to 8 P. M.; tel. 261 black; residence, 1145 Filbert st.; tel. 251 red.

RESTAURANTS

NEW POSTOFFICE RESTAURANT—Meals served day and night; oysters cooked in any style. 48 Eleventh st., bet. Washington and Broadway, Tel. No. 621. Price, 50 cents and up.

THOMAS DEAN NEWSOM, architect, 1185 Franklin building, 906 Broadway, Oakland, rooms 29 and 30.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT

SUNNY FRONT ROOM and alcove, all single room, 117 Franklin, n.

UPPER PLAT of five rooms, unfurnished, sunny, 151 Webster, m.

TWO LIGHT housekeeping rooms \$2, or three \$2, 122 Poplar st.

TYPE FURNISHED rooms to rent; suitable for light housekeeping. 911 Eleventh st.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH or without board. 125 Eighteenth st. n.

TWO fine bay window furnished rooms for light housekeeping; one single room, 100½ Washington street; no children m.

TWO SUNNLY furnished rooms for light housekeeping; no children. 715 Ninth street.

FURNISHED room with or without board at 150 Thirteenth st. q.

TWO handsomely furnished front rooms; new house; private family, references. 115 Market st., cor. Twentieth.

FURNISHED and unfurnished rooms for housekeeping at (G) East Fourteenth street.

ROOMS with or without board. Apply 638 Eighteenth st.

NICELY furnished rooms (the alcove, but one single, all conveniences; board if desired). 1013 Jackson st.

FURNISHED and unfurnished rooms for housekeeping at (G) East Fourteenth street.

ROOMS with or without board. Apply 638 Eighteenth st.

NICE sunny housekeeping rooms, all modern improvements; also single rooms, \$10 up; everything new. Inquire at 112 Sixth st.

FOUR RENT—Three or four neatly furnished rooms for housekeeping at 117 West st.; no children. n.

PLEASANT, SUNNY rooms, nicely furnished, gas, running water, heat, etc.; apply 112 Eighth st.; telephone green 424.

GERMAN HOUSE, 66 Washington st.; sunny rooms 5 to 10; front housekeeping rooms with gas stove \$10 to 11. n.

TO LET-HOUSES UNFURNISHED

CONVENIENT TO TRAINS

115 and 116—Modern 2-story cottage, \$20—New York City, 1st floor, 2nd floor, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 porches, looking glasses, windows, picture cases, 1000 ft. from station, \$10 per month; phone 543 main. G. Figura b.

COLORED BOY good wife; home in city of Oakland, wages \$12 per month. Address Mrs. M. York, 98-9 Ninth street.

JAPANESE boy wants a position as maid; plain cook on trial; help is good. Good. 520 Sixteenth st.

BEST JAPANESE GARDENER would like to find a garden to care for during the day; gardener allowed to stay by month. Hatada, 56 Eighth st., Oakland.

A FIRST CLASS bookkeeper wants position; will work for \$100 a month. Box 63, Portland, Oregon.

WANTED—Strong boy about 17. Apply at 115 Seville st., West Oakland.

WANTED—Reliable man to represent an established house on salaray. Good position in right party. Address A. O. Box 357, Portland, Oregon.

WANTED—Young men from New York would like large rooms in private family; no boarding or lodging need apply. Address box 52, Tribune.

WANTED—Sober, reliable man to take care of house and do some in and outside work; wages, \$15. Apply Mr. Ziegler, 767 Broadway and Fruitvale Avenue.

WANTED—A small place in country suitable for raising poultry. Address, state the rent and location. Box 51, Tribune.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS WANTED in private business; tall, well made boys and girls; intelligent; good fast selling household specialties; call afternoon.

TRAVELING MAN wants room in private family. Address box 45, Tribune.

ATTORNEYS WANTED

ATTORNEY AT LAW

ATTORNEY AT LAW